

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1795.

An ACT for altering the twenty third article of the constitution and form of government of this State, and such parts of the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth articles of the same as respect the time of choosing the governor and the council in the governor.

HEREAS it will greatly conduce to the promotion of public convenience, that the annual constitutional session of the legislature should commence on the third Monday in December instead of the first Monday in November,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the time of holding the annual session of the legislature, fixed by the constitution, and form of government, on the first Monday in November, shall, after the confirmation of this act, be changed to the third Monday in December in each year, and the first session under, and by virtue of the alteration contemplated by this act shall be and commence on the third Monday in December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety five.

III. And be it enacted, That after the meeting of the general assembly of Maryland in virtue of this act, the governor of this state shall from thenceforth be elected annually on the Monday next after the commencement of each session thereof, and that the council to the governor shall be appointed and elected annually on the Tuesday next after the commencement of each session thereof; and the said governor and council, who shall have been elected and appointed next preceding the commencement of this act, shall continue to act as such, and be vested with all the powers and authority given to them respectively by the constitution, until the appointment of a governor and council in virtue and pursuance hereof.

IV. And be it enacted, That this act shall be published for the consideration of the people at least three months previous to the next election of delegates, and if confirmed by the general assembly at their next session which shall ensue the said general election, then this act, and the regulations herein contained, shall be taken and received as part of the constitution and form of government of this state, and every thing in the said constitution and form of government to the contrary is and shall be hereby repealed.

An ACT to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government which prevail persons conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath from being members of the legislature, electors of the senate, or to hold offices of profit and trust.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person being a member of either of the religious sects or societies called Quakers, menonists, Trunkers or Nicolites, or New Quakers, and who shall be conscientiously scrupulous of taking an oath on any occasion, being otherwise qualified and duly elected a senator, delegate, or elector of the senate, or being otherwise qualified and duly appointed or elected to any office of profit or trust, on making affirmation instead of taking the federal oaths appointed by the constitution and form of government, and the several acts of assembly of this state now in force, or that hereafter may be made, such person may hold and exercise any office of profit or trust to which he may be appointed or elected, and may, by such affirmation, qualify himself to take a seat in the legislature, and to act therein as a member of the same in all cases whatsoever, or to be an elector of the senate, in as full and ample a manner, to all intents and purposes whatever, as persons are now competent and qualified to act who are not conscientiously scrupulous of taking such oaths.

II. And be it enacted, That if this act shall be confirmed by the general assembly, after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, in the constitution and form of government directed, that in such case this act, and the alterations and amendment of the constitution and form of government therein contained, shall be taken and considered, and shall constitute and be valid, as a part of the said constitution and form of government, to all intents and purposes, any thing in the said constitution and form of government contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it enacted, That the several clauses and sections of the constitution and form of government contrary to the provisions of this act, so far as they respect either the sects or societies aforesaid, shall be and are hereby declared to be repealed and annulled, on the confirmation hereof.

An ACT to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

WHEREAS the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government has been considered by some as inconsistent with the thirtieth section of the declaration of rights, and great inconvenience and injury to the public and individuals may result from officers of government being removable only for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law;

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the said fortieth section of the constitution and form of government be repealed, and any officer mentioned in the same fortieth section shall be removed for misbehaviour, on conviction in a court of law, and may be removed by the governor, upon the address of the general assembly, provided that two thirds of all the members of each house concur in such address.

III. This act to take place on its being confirmed by the general assembly after such new election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government.

An ACT concerning the jurisdiction of the general court.

WHEREAS it is declared by the bill of rights, that the trials of facts where they arise is one of the greatest securities of the lives, liberties, and estate of the people: And whereas the decision of causes in the general court, without very great delay and expence, is impracticable; therefore,

II. Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the end of this session of assembly, all actions or suits at law whatsoever shall be commenced, prosecuted, and carried on to final judgment, in the respective county courts of the counties wherein the defendant or defendants may reside, and not elsewhere, and the several and respective county courts shall have full power and authority to hear and determine all such suits and actions.

III. Provided nevertheless, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to abridge or limit, in any manner whatever, the jurisdiction, authority and powers, of the justices of the peace, as established by the laws of this state.

IV. And be it enacted, That in all suits or actions at law hereafter to be commenced or instituted in the county courts of this state, the justices of the several county courts, upon suggestion supported by affidavit, or other satisfactory proof, that any suit or action cannot be fairly or impartially tried in such county, shall and may order and direct the record of their proceedings in such suit or suits to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such suit had been originally instituted therein; provided nevertheless, that such suggestion be made during the term next after, or in which the issue shall or may be joined in said suit or action.

V. And be it enacted, That any party or parties aggrieved by any judgment or determination of any county court in any civil suit or action, or any prosecution for the recovery of any penalty, fine or damages, shall have full power and right to appeal from such judgment or determination to the general court; provided, that no such appeal shall stay execution of a judgment against any defendant or defendants, unless bond and security be given as prescribed by the act for regulating writs of error, and granting appeals from and to the courts of common law within this province, passed at a session of assembly begun and held at the city of Annapolis the twenty-seventh day of October, in the year seventeen hundred and thirteen.

VI. And be it enacted, That if any trespass shall be committed on any real property within this state, and the person or persons committing the same shall remove from the county where such property may be, or cannot be found in such county, such trespasser may be sued in any county where he or she may be found.

VII. And be it enacted, That if the plaintiff or plaintiffs, defendant or defendants, in any such action of trespass, shall move the court in which such action is brought for a warrant of replevy, to locate the lands on which such trespass was committed, it shall and may be lawful for the court to issue such warrant to the surveyor and sheriff of the county where such land lies.

VIII. And be it enacted, That all warrants, process and subpoenas, issued out of any county court of this state, directed to the sheriff, or coroner or surveyor, of any other county, shall be executed in the same manner as warrants, process or subpoenas, which have heretofore issued out of the general court of this state, and every jurisdiction or power incident thereto, and which hath or might have been exercised by the general court, or any of the officers of the same, shall and may be exercised by the respective county courts of this state, and the officers thereof.

IX. And be it enacted, That in case any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall think proper to issue process against any bail which have heretofore been taken in any action depending in the general court, or against the executors or administrators of such bail, the clerk of the said court, upon application of the said plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his, her or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the county court in which the said bail, or his, her or their executors or administrators, shall reside, an exemplification of the record of the proceedings of such court, upon which all such process and proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if such bail had been originally taken therein.

X. And be it enacted, That in case the person or persons who shall have become bail for any defendant or defendants in any action now depending in the general court, shall remove from, or cannot be found in, the county in which he or they resided at the time he or they become bail in such action, the county court of the said county court of the said county shall, upon the return of two writs to any *fiere facias* issued against such bail, and upon default of his or their appearance, enter judgment thereupon against such bail.

XI. And be it enacted, That in case of any judgment rendered in the general court, upon which it shall be necessary to issue a *fiere facias* to obtain the effect of the said judgment, the clerk of the general court, upon application of the plaintiff or plaintiffs, or his or their attorney, executors or administrators, shall make out and transmit to the justices of the court of the county in which the defendant or defendants, or his, her or their executors, administrators or attorneys shall reside, or in which the said defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators last resided, in case of removal out of the state, an exemplification of the record and proceedings of such court, upon which

all such process proceedings shall be had in the county court, as if the original judgment had been rendered therein.

XII. And be it enacted, That the justices of the several and respective county courts shall have exclusive jurisdiction and authority to try, according to law, all and every person or persons who shall have committed, or shall commit, any offence or crime whatsoever, although it may subject such person or persons to the pains of death, and upon the conviction of the offender or offenders in due course of law in the county court of the county in which the crime hath been or shall be committed, shall give judgment according to the nature and quality of the crime or offence.

XIII. And be it enacted, That if any party presented or indicted in any of the county courts of this state, shall suggest to the court in which such prosecution is depending, that a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in such court, and shall support such suggestion by affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any adjoining county court for trial, and the justices of such adjoining county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally instituted therein.

XIV. And be it enacted, That if the attorney-general, or the prosecutor for the state, shall suggest to any county court before whom an indictment is or may be depending, that the state cannot have a fair and impartial trial in such court, it shall and may be lawful for the said court, in their discretion, to order and direct the record of their proceedings in the said prosecution to be transmitted to the justices of any other county court for trial, and the justices of such county court shall hear and determine the same in the same manner as if such prosecution had been originally commenced therein.

XV. And be it enacted, That the justices of the said county courts shall in all cases civil, to be tried before them, sign and allow bills of exceptions, where the same shall be desired by the parties, or their counsel, or either of them.

XVI. And be it enacted, That in all cases of appeals or writs of error hereafter to be prosecuted or brought before the general court or court of appeals, as the case may be, by plaintiff or defendant, upon a bill or bills of exception, where the judgment shall be reversed, the general court, or court of appeals, shall direct their clerk to return the transcript of the record to the clerk of the county court that gave the judgment, with a writ of *procedendo* to such county court, directing them to proceed in such action, and to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and the opinion of the general court, in case there be no appeal therefrom, or writ of error brought thereon, or the court of appeals, as the case may be, shall be conclusive in law as the question by them decided; and such county court, on receiving such writ of *procedendo*, shall proceed in such action to a new trial thereof, in the same manner as if no trial had taken place, or any appeal had been prosecuted, or writ of error brought, and shall direct such action to be tried at the court to which the said writ of *procedendo* shall be returned, of the plaintiff or defendant shall give notice of trial at such court, above thirty days before the sitting thereof, to the adverse party, or to his attorney at law or in fact, and the trial can be had at such court with justice to the parties, and if not, such action may be continued in like manner as other actions, according to the discretion of the court, and the appellee on such reversal may be compelled to pay the costs in the general court, or court of appeals, by execution issued therefrom, returnable to the county court that gave the judgment, and all former and future costs in the county court of such action shall abide the final event thereof, and if the appeal or error shall be made for several exceptions, the general court, or courts of appeals, shall give judgment on every exception.

XVII. And be it enacted, That as soon as the several suits, prosecutions and causes, now depending in the general court of this state, shall have been heard and determined, it shall not be lawful for the said court to summon any grand or petit jury upon any occasion whatsoever, any thing contained in the acts of assembly of this state to the contrary notwithstanding.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That all acts of assembly, jurisdictions and authority, repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the provisions of this law, are hereby repealed, abrogated and annulled.

XIX. This act to be published at least three months before the next election of delegates, and to take place, and be in force for the term of three years, on its being ratified and confirmed by the general assembly after the next election of delegates, in the first session after such new election, according to the constitution and form of government, any thing in the fifty-sixth section of the said constitution and form of government to the contrary notwithstanding.

BRESLAW, December 4.

Summary account of the latest Polish news, received yesterday from Warsaw.

THE ancient constitution is re-established *ad interim*; all the ancient Polish troops have been disbanded; all the pikes have been burned, and the iron thereof thrown into the river.

There are but very few Russian troops in the capital, the provisory command of which was given to

general Ruzlawder: The king has a guard composed of Poles chosen for that service.

Count Suwarrow does not occupy an apartment in the palace, but lodges in a private house, and superintends with a religious exactness the fulfilment of all that has been promised in favour of the inhabitants. Count Ignace Potemsky, who according to some reports was incarcerated, according to others sent in irons to Russia, has sworn fidelity to the ancient constitution, and was permitted without the least obstacle to retire to one of his country seats.

A messenger is expected from Petersburg, who will acquaint us with the fate reserved for Poland. The conjectures on that subject are different, they flatter the wishes of some, excite the fear of many; and prepare the rest to expect the final result with indifference and resignation. On the 22d November, the generals Wauzowsky, Gedroic, Gieldue, Dombowsky and Nieslowicy, the last partizans of the confederation of Cracow, arrived at Warsaw as prisoners of war.

The Russians cantoned in the environs of Warsaw will soon go into winter quarters. The head-quarters of general Suwarrow will be established at Wengrow, or Spokolow, thirty-six miles from Warsaw.

General Derfelden is afterwards to command the division of Warsaw.

Lieutenant-general Baron de Fersen, was honoured with the riband of St. George, of the second class, and received besides a precious sword and a considerable number of villages, with some hundred peasants in Laponia, as a recompence for the victory he gained near Maciewizy.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski is at Warsaw; the corps he commanded laid down their arms; the Polish soldiers were engaged to enlist in the Prussian army, or to settle in South Prussia.

The former minister of Poland at Petersburg, Mr. Deboli, has daily conferences with the Imperial cabinet.

LONDON, February 27.

The news from Spain, by the way of France, is extremely unfavourable, as the capture of Roses is confirmed beyond all doubt, which completely exposes the city of Barcelona, which it is apprehended must fall into the enemy's hands. The following is an official account sent to the convention of the capture of Roses.

The representatives of the people with the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, to the committee of public safety.

"Roses, 15 Nivose, (January 4.)

"We promised you, citizens, to enter Roses, either through the gates, or through a breach. The Spaniards, however, did not wish to be reduced to this last extremity; they surrendered at discretion to-day. The army of the Eastern Pyrenees have to say, that during the siege, they conquered the fury even of the elements. At the commencement, it was necessary to cut roads in mountains hitherto deemed inaccessible. Our brave brethren in arms behaved with indefatigable zeal; they draw the artillery, mortars, and all the stores themselves. This was a necessary preliminary to the capture of the fort of Bouton, which enabled us to keep in awe the naval force of the enemy, in the bay of Roses.

"Bouton being taken, the first parallel was soon opened before the gate of Roses; but the violent rain and snow filled the trenches with water, and twenty-three days elapsed before we could resume our operations. The impossibility of opening the second parallel determined us to adopt a new plan of attack, not justified by the rules of art, but certainly a good plan, because it enabled us to batter in breach. A little hill was favourable to the operations. The order was given, and in the night of the 10th a battery of 18 24 pounders was begun and completed. In the morning of the 14th we began to batter in breach, and hardly had the first shot been fired, when the volunteers asked permission to mount—The fire was terrible for two days. The wall was already damaged, and the garrison, convinced how vain resistance would be, profited of the darkness of the night to embark in great numbers. Five hundred and forty men who remained, surrendered at discretion this morning, and are made of prisoners of war.

"It is on the ramparts of Roses, and in sight of the Spanish squadron, which prudently out of the reach of our cannon, that we are going to celebrate the anniversary of the just punishment of the last of the Capets.

"We must not omit mentioning to the committee, that in addition to the labours of so painful a siege, our brave brethren have had to endure rain, snow and hail, and yet nothing has shaken their courage and zeal. The generals, officers of artillery, and all the other officers, have discharged their duty with indefatigable activity.

"The national convention, always just, will again, we trust, decree, and not for the last time, that the army of the Eastern Pyrenees cease not to deserve well of their country.

"Health and Fraternity."

March 3. A commissioner is arrived in this country from France, to treat for an exchange of prisoners. This circumstance has given rise to a report that the national convention had sent to propose to our government the opening of a negotiation for peace. We can positively state, that this rumour proceeds from the cause we have stated, and the commissioner has no other powers than to treat on the subject here mentioned.

BOSTON, April 15.

It was currently reported last evening, that by an arrival at an outpost from St. Martin's, information was given to the government that the French and English

outward bound West-India fleets had met in a southern latitude, and engaged; that the French lost three ships of the line, junk, and the English their convoy. Placing but little reliance on West-India reports, we are of opinion, that the present originated in the loss of the three French men of war in a storm; and of the capture, by the British fleet, of a great number of English and other vessels, as is mentioned in this day's Centinel.

The intelligence of the insurrections in St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, and Grenada, is confirmed by recent arrivals.

The "system of terror" has not subsided in the West-Indies; from that quarter we hear daily of the repetition of those scenes of carnage, which two or three years past afflicted all who read them. We should be surprised to hear of the recel of citizen Hughes from the islands.

NEWPORT, April 14.

Last Sunday arrived off this harbour the sloop Su-fanna, Abel Hubbard, master, belonging to Connecticut, in 20 days from Antigua. Captain Hubbard informed a gentleman who went on board his vessel, that three French frigates, with some other vessels, from Cayenne, had landed and taken Grenada, and had also captured part of the island of St. Vincent's; and that at Guadaloupe they were embarking the troops in small vessels, to be conveyed by several frigates, in order to assist them.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

The schooner Parthenia, captain Cobb, arrived yesterday from Martinique after a passage of 16 days.

Captain Cobb informs us that an insurrection of the negroes had taken place at St. Vincent's, and that they had almost the whole island in their possession.

Captain C. says he heard nothing respecting St. Lucia being in possession of the French.

A vessel from Barbadoes had arrived at Martinique previous to captain C. leaving it, which informed of the arrival of 10 sail of merchantmen from England—they had parted company with the fleet on board of which were 10,000 troops, destined for the West-India islands. Captain C. mentions, that in consequence of this intelligence, an embargo was shortly expected to be laid on all neutral vessels, the price of flour at Martinique was from 10 1-2 to 10 3-4 dollars.

Captain Robins of the schooner Colley, from Port-au-Prince, last from Archaye, informs us, that a few days previous to his leaving Port-au Prince, the brigands had made an attack on the British posts, at that place, in which they proved unsuccessful—that the slaughter on both sides was great; a British col. Malcom, having fallen in the engagement. The British pushed on their victory, took possession of the French camp, and spiked up their guns, but were unable to retain it. Captain Robins, mentions that the fortifications around Port-au Prince, are in a complete state of defence, and that it cannot be taken except by storm.

April 18. By a gentleman who came passenger in the sloop Ruby, from Charleston, we learn that an engagement had taken place off Charleston bar, between the Gen. Laveaux, and the noted three masted schooner, belonging to Goodrich, of Bermuda.—The Gen. Laveaux had taken a Jamaica ship, valued at 40,000l. and was conducting her to Charleston, when she fell in with the Bermudian.—The engagement lasted for a considerable time with unabated fury, when at last captain Morgan of the schooner, thought it most prudent to sheer off. The prize master fearing the result of the engagement, stood over the bar with the prize, without a pilot, and ran the ship on shore—and for the preservation of vessel and cargo was obliged to cut away her masts. [DIARY.]

April 22. Above 60,000l. in specie have arrived at Salem from France.

It is said that the British merchant fleet of 200 sail, including ships of war and transports with 10,000 troops, have arrived in the West-Indies.

The French convention have directed a cessation in the manufactures of warlike apparatus: from which it would appear they were looking forward to the time when they could with safety turn "their swords into pruning hooks."

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Sir,

INCLOSED you will receive a copy of a letter addressed to me by the secretary of state, dated the 16th instant, in which he communicates the request of the president of the United States, "that, whenever a fleet, Squadron or ship, of any belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania as a station in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, I will cause to be notified to the commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rules of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government for prizes, which may be made in consequence thereof." You will be pleased, Sir, to pay strict attention to the object of the president's request; and if you shall at any time ascertain the case to which it refers, you will communicate the circumstances without delay to me, or in my absence to the secretary of state, that the necessary measures may be pursued for procuring a redress of the grievance.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1795.

To NATHANIEL FALCONER, Esquire,
Master Wardens, &c.

(CIRCULAR)

Department of State, April 16, 1795.

Sir,
AS it is contrary to the law of nations that any of the belligerent powers should commit hostilities on the waters, which are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, it ought not the ships of war, belonging to any belligerent power, to take a station in those waters in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence. I do myself the honour, therefore, of requesting of your excellency, in the name of the president of the United States, that as often as a fleet, Squadron or ship, of any belligerent nation, shall clearly and unequivocally use the rivers or other waters of Pennsylvania, as a station, in order to carry on hostile expeditions from thence, you will cause to be notified to the commander thereof, that the president deems such conduct to be contrary to the rights of our neutrality; and that a demand of retribution will be urged upon their government, for prizes which may be made in consequence thereof. A standing order to this effect may probably be advantageously placed in the hands of some confidential officer of the militia; and I must entreat you to instruct him to write by the mail to this department, immediately upon the happening of any case of the kind. I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, Sir, your excellency's most obedient servant,

EDMUND RANDOLPH,

His excellency the governor of Pennsylvania.

A true copy,

JAMES TRIMBLE, deputy secretary.

Annapolis, April 30.

Extract of a letter from the American consul at Nantes, to his correspondent in New York, dated Feb. 6, 1795.

"We embrace with pleasure this opportunity to give you the satisfactory news, that full payment for freight and demurrage agreeable to charter, partly has been received in specie by captain Fuller, of the Mary, and captain Glad, of the Goddess of Liberty, both belonging to your port. Captain Fuller's demurrage alone amounted to near 11,000 dollars.

"The committees of government have constantly declared, that we might assure all the American captains that they might remain easy, and rely on the justice of the French republic, for full payment of demurrage, until the last minute, which has been effected by the examples above mentioned.

"Flour is still much wanted, we have sold a parcel yesterday consigned to us from Philadelphia, for 15 dollars per barrel; rice 8 dollars.

"Our successes in Holland are great, and may bring about a peace—this appearance had for a few days put a stop to the purchase of West-India goods; but the wants of this country have again received the demand.

"The system of terror which had afflicted this country all last year, is at last over, and every encouragement is given to trade and commerce, the exportation of every article is not refused in return of goods, sold in the country, excepting such as are absolutely necessary to the armies and navy."

Extract of a letter from James Simpson, Esquire, dated Gibraltar, February 12, 1795, to Messieurs John Bulkeley and Son, Lisbon.

"I must confine my advices to-day, to merely telling you, one of Muley Solymann's cruisers failed lately from Tangier, has returned to that port with the English brig Fox, of Pool, on suspicion of her being an American, because of some apparent irregularity in the pass. This event proves that vessels of the United States are in danger from those rovers, of which I think well to give you this notice."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The MEDDLER, No. IX.

Children like tender mothers take the bow,
And as they first are fashioned always grow.

POSS.

TO anticipate misfortunes, to foresee consequences, and be miserable before they ever arrive, is highly absurd, and not more entitled to ridicule than pity. The mind by thus brooding over disasters, undergoes a double shock if ever they happen, and so far from alleviating the misery, only renders it more exquisitely tormenting. Those gloomy ideas which a disordered imagination is apt to produce, often prove more painful than the misfortune which was so much dreaded, by putting the mind to greater torture and distress. They have often proved to originate from nothing but terror, and to have made a being miserable, and put him to unnecessary affliction, by presenting the dreadful prospect of calamities which will never arrive.

But conduct like this, is not perhaps more culpable than its reverse, where no attention is paid to the future, and provided this day is spent with pleasure and satisfaction, the next is never thought of, but must provide for itself. True, the latter does not make men as miserable or unhappy, but it begets them into greater difficulties by their not being prepared to stand the assault of adversity. No stage of life is more liable to this failing than youth, which bestows very few thoughts about making a preparation for entering on the busy scenes of active life, which bring confusion along with them, and require the exertions of toil and reflection. All things conspire to prompt it to the enjoyment of the moment, while the vigour of health, and a warmth of imagination can give it a relish and sweeten its pleasures. The day of care appears but distant to a person in the fervour of youth, and there exists within him a fond persuasion, that whatever opportunities are neglected at this early period, may be easily retrieved, when years of maturity make their way.

rival. Finding his own breast free from every inquietude, and as yet a stranger to care, he supposes it was thus formed by Nature for the more refined susceptibility of happiness and pleasure. This conjecture is strengthened by his feeling almost every other stage of life engaged in some toilsome occupation, which admits very few intervals of indolence or leisure. Constantly engrossed in the hurry of business, care and vexation appear painted in most striking colours on the countenance. From this view of things he concludes that happiness is given to youth alone; that the regions of pleasure can be reached at no other time; that as nearer approaches are made to the goal of manhood, the prospect will gradually recede from the view, till it entirely disappears. Hence he is induced to enjoy pleasure while yet in his power, and not to pass the prime of life in the irksome occupations of study. All of us while young indulge ourselves in this species of false reasoning, because the object of its proof is agreeable to our own inclinations, and we become sophists in persuading, to the pursuit of pleasure, minds which our nature has too strongly attached to it. Every thing gains belief, which agrees with the passions, and invites to those scenes, at which there long has been a wishful desire, and impatience of arriving. But the sentiments suggested by a partiality for pleasure may be fondly believed and warmly cherished, yet upon cool examination they will be found to be the illusions of a fancy overheated in recommending the pursuit of an object to which the inclinations are deeply riveted. It still remains an incontrovertible truth, attested by experience, and evinced by the unhappiness of those who slight it, that those alone who in the early part of life follow the footsteps of virtue and learning, who begin when young to offer up incense at their shrines, will ever go through the journey of life with satisfaction to themselves or honour to society. From seeds sown in the vernal season, which promotes vegetation, and is friendly to the stock entrusted to its bosom, the husbandman expects the rich product of autumn, and the timely fruit of his industry. So those who neglect in the spring of life to lay in a stock, which will produce its fruits hereafter, must expect to feel the gripe of distress, and rage of misery, heightened and made more severe and afflictive, by the reflection, and tormenting consciousness of its being brought on by their own imprudence and neglect.

Youth is certainly the season for embracing the golden opportunity of improvement, and imbibing principles which will adorn, and give an useful dignity to the man. The breast free from every inquietude is never exposed to the intrusion of those cares, which are the troublesome visitants of manhood. It is left at leisure to do good, and apply to those pursuits which will render their followers more useful, virtuous and conspicuous actors on the extensive theatre of human life. It is possessed of a sprightly vigour for the attainment of knowledge, assisted by ambition, and a generous, glowing emulation, which animate most strongly to the pursuit. The imagination though not so strong and faithful, is yet more lively and active than in manhood, and better suited to make its wanton excursions into the fields of science, and cull the choicest flowers they can boast.

This age is favoured by nature with great advantages in the acquisition of knowledge, and great openings for improvement; it is at the same time exposed to frailties and errors, from which a more advanced age is totally exempt. Youth is characterized by a very accurate and faithful observer of human life and manners, as being

Cereus in vitium flecti monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigius aris
Sublimis cupidusque, et amata relinquere pernix.
HORACE.

Basely bent to vice, harsh to reproof,
In preparation slow, of money prodigal,
Elate with pride, and eager in pursuit,
But quickly changing, as caprice inspires.

Desirous of giving satisfaction to all, (or rather through a love of novelty) it joins in every pursuit, and imitates not more the virtues than the vices of its associates, and like a mirror receives and reflects whatever object is before it, whether the image be inviting by its beauty or forbidden by its deformity.

The glittering show of pleasure is too fascinating to be resisted by a mind untutored in the hardy school of experience. The bubble is pursued with eagerness and desire; when to appearance almost within the reach, and promising a joyous possession, it bursts and dissolves into vapour. 'Tis then alone the truth is unfolded that nothing was pursued but a glistening phantom, and insanity was grasped at instead of reality.

The frailty of youth often gives way to vicious habits, which extend their influence to the remotest scenes of life. Like characters engraved on the tender bark, which open and appear more plain, as the tree grows in age, these habits will have a more palpable and unbecoming appearance, as nearer approaches are made to the closing scenes of life. It must certainly be the wish of every rational creature to spend the latter part of his days with satisfaction and comfort: This can never be the case unless an attentive regard be paid to the conduct in the first part of the drama, to see that every thing may be properly carried on; for a small irregularity entails misery on old age, renders it a burden to itself, and to others an object of pity and disgust. How happy and blissful must be the last days of him whose youth has been spent with propriety. The review of that part of life which will obtain a smile of applause from the conscience, has been spent, which will brighten the prospect of those fields which are yet to be passed in the journey, and make them

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday the 11th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Wharfe's tavern,

THE plantation known by the name of SAND-GATE, belonging to the estate of Mr. Groom, deceased, situated on the public road, about one mile from this city, containing about 280 acres. This will be sold on a credit of five years, with interest to be paid annually. There are three hands on the plantation, hired for the present crop, we shall therefore offer the land under this incumbrance, with the grain, stock, utensils, and all that belongs to the place. The grain, stock, &c. to be valued, as will be proposed at the sale, and paid for within one month thereafter. Bonds with good security will be required of the purchaser. Possession of the whole immediately given, and the real estate, when paid for, conveyed.

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor.
MARY MANN, Executrix.
Annapolis, April 28, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 23, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report of THOMAS TONGUE and JOSEPH COWMAN, trustees for the sale of the real estate of RICHARD COWMAN, deceased, be approved, and that the sale by them made, as stated in said report, on the 15th day of January last, of a tract of land called STRATLEY, 90 acres, and part of a tract of land called SPARROW'S REST, in Anne-Arundel county, for £605, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette during the present month.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called LEONARD'S NECK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, as also to mark and bound that part of said tract of land which belongs to him.

RICHARD GARDINER

April 28, 1795

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 11th of May, at the house of JOSEPH STANSBURY, on the Mouth of Curtis's creek, for CASH,

ALL the personal property of ELIZABETH STANSBURY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, bacon, corn, and rye. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock in the morning.

JOSEPH STANSBURY, Administrator of
ELIZABETH STANSBURY.
April 21, 1795.

The sale of the greater part of the NEGROES belonging to the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Elder deceased, advertised to be sold for CASH, at the house of Mr. JOHN CRAIG, at South river ferry, on the 22d day of April, 1795, having been postponed from unavoidable circumstances,

NOTICE is hereby given, that forty-eight of the said NEGROES, among which are a number of very fine healthy boys of twelve years old and under, one man a carpenter, one a shoemaker, and several others bred to the farming business, also some valuable women and girls, will be sold, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 19th day of May next. Such gentlemen as are desirous of becoming bidders at this sale, are now informed, that nothing will prevent the sale's taking place at the appointed day, upon the first mentioned terms, when attendance will be given, by

BEN. CHAMBERS, Attorney for

THO. M. FORMAN, administrator

of col. Sam. Chew, deceased.

April 22, 1795.

LA FAYETTE

Is in high order, and will stand this season at the subscriber's stable, in Annapolis, two days in each week, Mondays and Tuesdays, and at Mr. THOMAS BICKSELL's, near the Head of South river, on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

LA FAYETTE is a bright sorrel, handsomely marked with white in the face and legs, six years old this spring, fifteen and an half hands high, he is handsomely formed, and equal, as to bone, sinew and action, to most horses bred in America; he was got by the noted elegant horse VESUTIAN, his dam was got by LITTLE FIGURE, out of a fine imported mare, whose pedigree is unknown.

La Fayette will cover mares at one guinea a single mare, if two mares, or more from the same person, four dollars per mare, and three shillings and ninepence to the groom, provided the money is paid by first of July; if the money is not paid by the first of July next six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares at Mr. Bicknell's.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
April 14, 1795.

CASH given for Clean Lines and Colors RAGS, at the Printing Office.

Will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC SALE on Friday the fifteenth of May, at JOHN TROTTER's house, near South river church,

A HEALTHY likely negro WENCH, about twenty-seven years of age, with three female children, one of which is a good size to wait in a house. The above wench is a good spinner on either the linen or woollen wheel, and likewise a good hand on a plantation at the hoe, axe, &c. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by the subscriber.

JOHN TYDINGS.

FOR SALE,

A TWO story framed HOUSE and LOT, in Green street, the property of Mr. WILLIAM BIGGS, of Chester-town, now in the possession of Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, wheel-wright; the house is 21 feet front and 31 feet deep, the lot is 25 feet front and 70 feet deep, it is subject to a ground rent of £. 8 2 6 per annum. The terms of sale may be known, by applying to

JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, April 22, 1795.

HAVING obtained testamentary letters on the estate of the late Mr. GEORGE MANN, we request that all persons who have claims will exhibit them, properly authenticated, as early as possible, those indebted; it is hoped, will make speedy payments.

Mr. JONATHAN PINNEY, of Robert, is authorized to act for us, his settlements and receipts will therefore be fully respected, by

JOHN CALLAHAN, Executor;
MARY MANN, Executrix.
Annapolis, April 21, 1795.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs her friends, and the public in general, that she has opened a private house of entertainment, next door to the chancellor's, where she intends to accommodate gentlemen with boarding, either by the day, week, or year, at the lowest terms, and hopes to give general satisfaction to all who may please to honour her with their custom.

MARGARET PRYSE.
April 22, 1795.

FOR SALE,

THE lot in Queen-Anne, the property of the subscriber, conveniently situated for a tavern; the improvements are, a two story house, with one room below and two above. One other convenient house with three rooms below, and two above, a kitchen, stable, paved garden, and the lot posted and railed. Immediate possession will be given, and the terms of sale made easy to the purchaser. If not sold I will lease, or rent them.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.
April 16, 1795.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the first day of June they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSON, Chaptico.
Mr. Reuben Craig, near Chaptico, 3 letters.
Capt. James Semervil, Patuxent, Maryland.
Mr. Leonard Highitt, St. Mary's county, near Chaptico, Maryland.

JOSIAH B. GRINDALL, P. M.
April 13, 1795.

In CHANCERY, April 16, 1795.

ORDERED, That the report this day made by MARY WEEMS and ALEXANDER M'PHERSON, trustees for the sale of certain lands, under the last will of JOHN WEEMS, deceased, be approved, and that their sale, as stated in the said report, of four several tracts called LOCK EDEN, PADGET, OYSTER-HALL, and ADDITION to PADGET, containing 3599 acres, to RICHARD CONNER, on the 2d instant, at £. 6 3 0 per acre, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the third Tuesday in May next; provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette at any time during the present month.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

WHEREAS the partnership of WILLIAM GRANT, and Co. will dissolve on the first day of May next, all persons having claims against the concern will please to present them for settlement, and those who are indebted for work, are requested to make immediate payment.

WILLIAM GRANT, & Co.
N. B. The BLACKSMITH'S BUSINESS will be carried on at the shop as usual, by WILLIAM GRANT.
Annapolis, April 20, 1795.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, and his friends in general, that he has lately obtained the management of the lower Patuxent ferry, formerly belonging to PETER KIRK MARRAS, deceased; he has provided himself with good and sufficient boats, together with able and experienced ferrymen. Those persons who may wish to cross said ferry, may rest assured of being conveyed with great dispatch, and every exertion will be made by the subscriber, in order to give general satisfaction.

WILLIAM STEPHEN.
April 22, 1795.

RAN away from the subscribers, living near the Queen Tree, St. Mary's county, on the fifth day of the present month, being Easter Sunday, the following three negro men, viz.

GEORGE, the property of JOHN EARLE, aged twenty-three years, of a dark complexion, about six feet high, fleshy, and well looking; had on when he went away, a blue great-coat, a good ruffled shirt, a pair of country linen trousers, his other cloths are uncertain.

DAVID, the property of NATHANIEL EWING, aged about twenty-one years, five feet seven inches high, of a dark complexion, well made, has a bala on one of his arms near the shoulder, a sharp nose; had on when he went away, a drab coloured cloth coat, whitish breeches, Irish linen shirt, old boots, a new hat with a black ribbon around the crown, other cloths uncertain.

CHARLES, the property of CORNELIUS WILDMAN, aged about twenty-six years, five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, down looking fellow, thick lips; had on when he went away, a cotton and woollen country coat, a striped silk jacket, a pair of white breeches and stockings, a new wool hat with a ribbon around it. It is probable that these fellows will attempt to get to Pennsylvania, as David has once been there with his master; it is also apprehended that they may have supplied themselves with passes either from some ill designing white person, or that George has contrived to execute some kind of passes himself, as he can read writing, and also write some little. We are likewise of opinion they may endeavour to pass by the name of Butler, as George had some time in his possession before he went off a pass granted to CLEM BUTLER, who was a free negro, from which it is likely he might take copies. Whoever takes up and secures said negro slaves in any gaol, so that their masters may get them again, shall receive **TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS**, including what the law allows, for the three negroes, or the sum of **EIGHT DOLLARS**, also including what the law allows, for either of them.

**JOHN EDELEY,
NATHANIEL EWING,
CORNELIUS WILDMAN.**

April 11, 1795.

REPUBLICAN,

Is in high order, and will stand this season at Mr. Thomas Cowman's feat, near West river.

REPUBLICAN is a fine blood bay, handsomely marked, fifteen hands high, and elegantly formed, seven years old this season, he was out of Doct. Hamilton's noted mare Harmony, and got by Mr. Carroll's Badger, and is full blooded; he will cover mares at four dollars the single mare, or if two mares or more from the same person, twenty five shillings, provided the money is paid by the first of August next, but if the money is not then paid, six dollars per mare will be charged. Good pasturage, under good fencing, may be had for mares.

LLOYD TAYLOR.

April 20, 1795.

LOFTY,

L N imported full bred hunter, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the subscriber's on Greenbury-point.

LOFTY is rising four years old, was imported from England this last winter, is full sixteen hands high, a beautiful sorrel, with a star and snip, and one hind foot white, free from blemish, with strength, bone, snaw, and action, superior to any horse of his age ever imported, (generally allowed) and from his powers, great size, symmetry, and elegance, promises fair to improve our much degenerate breed of horses. Lofty will cover mares to the last of July at two guineas the mare, and half a dollar to the groom, the money to be sent with the mares, or paid by the last of July, if longer credit, three guineas each mare, and half a dollar to the groom. Good pasturage at half a dollar per week, and the greatest care taken, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

JOHN MITCHELL.

P. S. The horse's pedigree to be seen at his stand. Greenbury-point, April 20, 1795.

The Prince of Orange,

STANDS this season at the subscriber's plantation, near the governor's bridge, and will cover mares at the moderate rate of 25s. per mare, if paid by the first day of August, or two barrels of Indian corn, delivered at my house by the first day of December next; he is a dark hardy sorrel, now five years old, and rising fifteen hands high, with much strength, bone, and activity, he was got by Old Careless, out of an imported mare, which was imported by Colonel Baylor, and known by the name of Kitty Fisher, and was sold to Chatham Fitzhugh for one hundred and fifty guineas. Good pasturage at 3s. per week, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

April 18, 1795.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of **THOMAS HYDE**, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

SARAH WALLS, (now CLEMENTS),

Executrix of Thomas Hyde, &c.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, April 15, 1795.

HIGH FLYER.

The property of **JOHN CRAGGS**, stands to cover this season, at South river ferry, 4 miles from Annapolis.

HIGH FLYER is near sixteen hands high, a blood bay with one white foot and star, and for strength, bone, snaw and action, is superior to any full blooded horse ever imported; he was bred by Mr. Tattersall, got by his High Flyer, which covered mares in 1793 at thirty guineas each mare, and one guinea to the groom, at Ely in Cambridgeshire. High Flyer was got by Herod, his dam, which was the dam of Mark Anthony, by Blank, his grand-dam by Regulus, his great-grand-dam by Sore Heels, which mare was the dam of Marchless, South and Danby Cade, great-great-grand-dam by Makeless, which was Sir Ralph Millbank's famous black mare, which was the dam of Hartly's blind horse Thiffel; the dam of John Craggs's High Flyer was got by Syphon out of Young Cade's fillet; Syphon was got by Squirt, which got Mark and many other good horses; Young Cade's fillet was got by old Cade, his dam by Partner, grand-dam of Mr. Vain's Little Partner, and great-grand-dam of Bandy by Makeless, Brimmer, Place's White Turk, great-grand-dam of Cartouch, Dodsworth, Layton harp mare; this bay horse called High Flyer, got by my High Flyer out of Thiffel, was bred by me.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

I gave £. 2500 for High Flyer, and £. 2500 for Escape, which was got by High Flyer.

RICHARD TATTERSALL.

London, September 12, 1792.

P. S. High Flyer will cover mares from the second week in April, and will cover mares to the last week in July, and no longer; three guineas, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken if sent with the mares or paid by the end of June, if longer credit is expected, five guineas each mare, and a dollar to the groom. Pasturage will be provided for mares, but will not be liable for escapes or other accidents.

JOHN CRAGGS.

Any gentleman being dissident of this horse's pedigree, may see the original, signed by Mr. Tattersall, by making application to me.

J. C.

March 21, 1795.

**JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,**

The LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,
Passed November Session, 1794.

To be RENTED,

THAT agreeable residence in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, known by the name of **STRAWBERRY HILL**, the situation and advantages, are too well known to require any particular description. For terms apply to **RICHARD SPRIGG**, West-river, or **HUGH THOMPSON**, Baltimore.

April 3, 1795.

WAS lost, mislaid, or burnt, on March the fourth, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, a **CERTIFICATE**, number 82,816, granted to lieutenant **FRANCIS WARR**, of the Maryland line, on a final settlement with the United States, for two hundred and fifty-one dollars and ten ninetieths of a dollar, dated the thirteenth of August, seventeen hundred and eighty-four, bearing interest from the sixteenth November, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, and signed by **JOHN WHITE** and **JOHN PEARCE**, commiss. sioners. If any person or persons can show any just cause why the aforesaid certificate should not be renewed, they are requested to come forward and make known his or their objections to same.

SAMUEL CHANDLER.

March 30, 1795.

Three Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, near **SAMUEL RAWLINGS**'s tavern, a negro man named **JACK**, dark complected, twenty-five years old, about five feet eight inches high, inclining to fat, with large eyes and pleasant countenance; had on when he went away, a dark fearnothing jacket, with country cloth breeches mixed with yellow and black, white yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his mistress gets him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

RACHEL HARWOOD.

West river, near Samuel Rawling's tavern March 15, 1795.

WANTED,

Without Delay,

A STRONG, stout, substantial, and faithfully built **BOAT**, of either mulberry, cedar, or well seasoned white oak for the frame. The length of keel between 28 and 32 feet, the beam 12 or 13 feet, in the hold about three feet nine inches to four feet, and of a very handsome model. If the craft or boat be well apparelled it would be the more agreeable, but by no means an inadmissible objection. Inquire of the

March 23, 1795.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 23d day of March last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself **HARRY HOLMES**, and says he belongs to col. **JOHN DONALD**, of Baltimore county, and that he was sold to col. **DONALD** by Mr. **JOHN HOLMES**, of Baltimore-town; he is about five feet nine or ten inches high, is a very intelligible fellow and very talkative, has a violin with him which he is remarkable fond of playing on; he is pretty much marked by the small-pox. His master is desirous to take him away and pay charges, to

JOSEPH GREEN, Sheriff
of Charles county.

April 3, 1795.

DON PEDRO,

A large JACK ASS,

(Got by the **PRESIDENT'S SPANISH JACK ASS**, ROYAL GIFT).

STANDS this season at the subscribers plantation, near West river; and will cover mares at thirty five shillings each, the money to be paid by the first day of September next. Good pasturage for mares that come a distance gratis, and great care will be taken of them, but will not be liable for escapes or accidents.

April 1, 1795.

JACOB FRANKLIN.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the Head of South river, a negro man named **FRANK**, about 38 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, rained, of a yellowish complexion, cross-eyed, and has a large wart on the corner of his right eye, he is very talkative, and a great snuffer; had on when he went away, a fearnothing coat, white kersey jacket, old gray halfthick breeches, much worn; a felt hat almost new, white yarn stockings, and old shoes with nails in them; he took with him a coarse white blanket and an old green rug, two oshabrig shirts, much worn; he some time ago contended for his freedom by the name of Jackson, but did not obtain it; it is likely he may get a pass and endeavour to pass as a free man, and may change his clothing. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive if taken ten miles from home **TWENTY SHILLINGS**, if twenty miles **FORTY SHILLINGS**, and if out of the state the above reward, paid by

**ELIZABETH GARY, or
WILLIAM HAYES,** on the North Side of Severn.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned to take him off at their peril.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

JARVIS AVIS, Calvert county.

James Buchanan, Basil Brown, care of Simon Wilmer, Annapolis; **James Belt**, Queen-Anne; **John Callahan** (4), Nicholas Carroll, James Carroll, Thomas Clarke, Thomas U. P. Charleston (2), care of Dr. Shauf, Archibald Chisholm (2), Abraham Claiborne, Annapolis; **Judson M. Clagett**, Primrose, near Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall (3), Robert Duvall, Annapolis; **capt. J. Disney**, near Annapolis; **John Deal**, West river.

John Edmondson, Dr. Thomas Edgar, Annapolis; **Samuel Eagen**, Thomas C. Egan, Calvert county.

Benjamin Fairbairn (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), John Galloway, Citizen Guard (2), Frederick Green, Frederick and Samuel Green (2), Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanlon (3), Samuel H. Howard (2), John S. Harrison, Betty Hofsgood, at Simon Rutlick's, Alexander Harrison, Samuel Hutton, Annapolis; **Maria S. Heermance**, Queen-Anne; **Benjamin Harrison**, capt. Benjamin Harrison, West river; **Richard Harrison**, Herring Bay; **James Hutchings**, Kent Island.

William Johnson, care of James Mackubin, John Johnson, shipcarpenter, John Johnson (2), Annapolis; **Henry A. Johnson**, near Annapolis.

George Mann (5), Luther Martin (2), Ignatius Matthews, Richard Mackubin, Abbey Miller, Annapolis; **Harry Mackerson**.

Mr. O'Duhigg, Annapolis.

William Pinkney (8), Samuel Peaco (2), Frederick Price, Robert Patterson, Smith Price, Annapolis.

Rebecca Rogers, care of N. Carroll, Henry Ridgely, John Ridout, Abalom Ridgely (2), George W. Rodger, Annapolis; **Edward Reynolds**, Calvert county.

Will. P. Stewart, care of John Randall, Annapolis; **Jonathan Selman**, William Stapels, Thomas Sprigg, Anne-Arundel county; **Samuel Smith**, Pig-Point.

James Thomas, John Taylor, Benjamin Thonpkins, Alexander Thomson, Annapolis; **Thomas Tuckers**, care of Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis.

William W. Williams, John Wasteneys, care of George Mann, captain West, Jonathan Wilkins, Annapolis; **Richard Weems**, Anne-Arundel county; **Charles Williamson**, Calvert county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

April 1, 1795.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**